THE WAR CLOUD IN THE EAST

COLLISION BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN SAID TO BE INEVITABLE.

SEPORTS THAT JAPANESE GUNBOATS ARE BOM-BARDING CORFAN COAST TOWNS-LORD KIMBERLEY'S CONFERENCES WITH

London, July 23.-The Central News said tothat a private dispatch had been received, uncing that Japanese gunboats were bomeding Corean ports. This dispatch was regred to-night from Shanghai by the Central

PREPARATIONS.

beween China and Japan have grown much more grious within the last forty-eight hours. Japan insists emphatically upon certain reforms of Corea's internal administration, while China ressts Japan's demands with equal determination. Under no circumstances will China allow Japan's claim of the right to interfere. The Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for

spoke emphasis of countries. His representations, was between the countries. His representations, while received with great courtesy and ex-

o The reports that China has a Japan are premature. War formally declared, but hosent. Twelve thousand troops hay with a fleet of gunboats, were destined for Seoul, with a Japanese if the latter oppation of any point in Corea, declared, the Government at levy of 20,000 men from each and send a fleet to attack rekin will make a levy of 20,000 men from each hinese province and send a fleet to attack apanese ports. The Chinese Governor has given notice to the

foreign consuls that preparations are making to blockade Woo Sung Par.

The German gunboat Wolf has been ordered to sail north to Che-Foo, which is directly east of Secul.

presses confident belief that Japan will be backed by the European Powers in her dispute with China. War between the two countries, the "Zeitung" predicts, will inevitably result in the extinction of Corea as a State.

EVICTED TENANTS BILL ADVANCED. PASSING ITS SECOND READING-ATTACKED BY CHAMBERLAIN AND BALFOUR, DEFENDED

BY MORLEY AND DULLON. London, July 23 - In the House of Commons to day Mr. Chamberlain resumed the debate on the Evicted Tenants bill. He denied that there was any necessity for exceptional legislation. There was no district in Great Britain, he asserted, in which the annual number of evictions did not far exceed in proportion the evictions which the House is called upon to deal with in Ireland. The bill originated in the Irish system of clamor, and was ed from the Government, not by social, but by political and parliamentary exigencies. (Cheers.) night re-establish a small minority of tenants hile it would induce the rest to demand further gistation. The speaker surgested that the measure he withdrawn and the evicted tenants in Ireland he relieved through the re-enactment and extension of the thirteenth clause of the Land act of

John Dillon, Anti-Parnellite Member for East Mays spoke warmly for the bill. The men active in the Plan of Campaign, he said, had been de ed sometimes as criminals and conspirators dupes of nimed and instance the poor women and children worst of the pain and wretcheds to be classed as conspirators's seek to, wreak vergeance upon if the vote of the Irish people lay the present hill, or one much doe carried six to one. There in Ireland who possessed the university of the poor is to these poor, starting created in the cast to these poor, starting created mixture the properties of the properties of the poor is to these poor.

tires, even if not admirting the full claims of Juslies.

Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, attacked the bill in detail. It was a mad measure,
he said, not only because it was antagonistic to
the interests of every single class, but also becouse it provided for a contribution from public
finds toward parish funds, of which everybody
had heard so much. He did not see why members
the House should be called on by the Governman to assist Ireland's representatives in this
liest, vice and impracticable conspir cy.

John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said
the sa notrous that the great mass of the Irish
people approved of the bill. Would not the landsirks prefer the arrears of one or two years to
softling at all? What profit would a landlord get
from a dereliet holding on his hands? It was rerettable that the opposition had thrown themshes into the arms of the free-oncilable group of
saidonds. The Government would not scruple to
fice their constituents, standing upon the principles of this bill, whatever might be done with it
to the House of Loris.

The division on the second reading followed Mr.

WHY MINNIE PALMER LEFT HER HUSBAND. London, July 23. The trial of the action brought the actress, was resumed in the Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice this morning. Miss Palmer testified that she and her husband were merican citizens. They were not domiciled in England, but were wanderers, living in hote's. She had quarrelled with her husband in 1800, while she had quarteled with her husband in 1800, while she was living with him in Gramercy Park, New-York, As the result of the quarrel she went to live with the mother. When she left her husband, she assigned to him her furniture, half her diamonds and her tarriage, for the consideration of 1800. She also gave him 25 per cent of her earnings from train pays. She thought she had got rid of him train pays. She thought she had got rid of him train pays. She thought she had got rid of him train pays. She thought she had got rid of him train pays. She thought she had got rid of him to happy Mass Paimer said she left the Gramercy Park house because her husband one night, while was frunk, tried to cut her throat. She came to England in 1891 and Rogers followed her. She said in 1891 and Rogers followed her. She said to return, but she declared to him that she in ever become reconciled with him again, but a poly for a divorce.

Ars testified that his flut in the Mariborough mones in London was taken as a permanent mance. His motto, he said, was, "America for home." His flat in Gramercy Mew-York, was a mere speculation, which proved unsuccessful.

ORE TROUBLE ON THE FRENCH SHORE. John's, N. F., July 22.-Encounters are reones, N. F. July 22.—Executives and provide to have occurred between the British and french fishermen on the French treaty shore of verbundland concerning the catching of lobsters. The British warship Cleopatra has gone to the same to make at investigation. The renewal of the troobies of two years ago is expected.

HE INFANTA EULALIE'S VISIT TO LONDON. onden, July 23.-A London dispatch cabled back America represents the Infanta Eulalie of sain as living in obscurity in London. She is bidg neither in obscurity nor in London. The Princess paid a visit to London less than a fortight ago, and while here was the guest of the Duke and Duches of Teck, whom she accompanied to garden parties at the residence of the Countain of lichester, Holland House, and elsewhere. She also a guest at several aristocratic fêtes, and Baron de Worms gave a special dinner in her bonor, at which the Spanish, French and Turkish Ambassadors, the Swedish Minister and several Spanish dignitaries were present. as living in obscurity in London. She is

NOT READY TO ACCEPT WOMAN DELEGATES don, July 23.-Miss Dawson, who was elected Birmingham Synod as a delegate to the ning. The Rev. Owen Watkins called the fon of the conference to her presence, and that the question of her right to sit as a life be referred to a committee. Price Hugh an amendment that the conference proceed

with the order of the day, and, in a speech in support of his amendment, he advocated the admission of women as delegates. An excited debate followed, and an amendment was finally adopted which, without expressing any opinion as to the election of Miss Dawson, instructed the chairman of district synods not to accept the nominations of women as representatives until the whole question should have been decided by the conference.

WURDERED FOR ONE CENT. THE PRESIDENT PILLORIED.

The principle," or would expose the supporters of these amendments to the charge of the senate managers to the consistent effort of the Senate duties on coal and iron or would in his opinion constitute a violation of party "principle," or would expose the supporters of these amendments to the charge of the senate duties on coal and iron or would in his opinion constitute a violation of party "principle," or would expose the supporters of these amendments to the charge of the sugar Trust.

A COUNTRYMAN.

A COUNTRYMAN.

BITTER AND CRUSHING ATTACK ON

The providence of the Senate duties on coal and iron or would in his opinion constitute a violation of party "principle," or would expose the supporters of these amendments to the charge of the consistent effort of the Senate managers to or would expose the supporters of these amendments to the charge of the consistent effort of the Senate duties on coal and iron or would expose the supporters of these amendments to the charge of the consistent effort of the Senate duties on coal and iron or would expose the supporters of these amendments to the charge of the consistent effort of the Senate duties on coal and iron or would expose the supporters of these amendments to the charge of the consistent effort of the Senate duties on coal and iron or would expose the supporters of these amendments to the charge of the consistent effort of the Senate duties on coal and iron or would expose the supporte

KHARTOUM MAY BE ATTACKED.

AN ANGLO-ITALIAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST IT BE-LIEVED IN ROME TO BE NECESSARY.

Rome, July 23.-The military authorities estimate that a permanent garrison of 2,000 men will be required to hold Kassala unless the Italians should ontinue to advance. The place is at all times exposed to the attacks of the Mahdists as long as

PUSHING THE ANTI-ANARCHIST BILL. ALL AMENDMENTS REJECTED BY THE FRENCH DEPUTIES AT THE GOV-ERNMENT'S REQUEST.

fidence in the Government, the Chamber reject dispute terminated in blows and the two men all amendments to the Government's Press bill, fought up and down in front of the push-cart, the aimed at the suppression of Anarchy. The request aimed at the suppression of Anarchy. The request of the Fremier was granted, the Chamber rejecting all amendments with increased majorities, ranging from 82 to 127. MM. Goblet, Brissen, Millerand, Fourquery de Boisserin and others protested vehemently against the Government's attitude, but without avail. The final vote on the second article of the Anti-Anarchist bill was reserved, although the article was approved, subject to additions, by a show of hands after several divisions on the paragraphs.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT PROPOSITED. Ottawa, July 23,-The Governor-General at 3 o'clock this afternoon proceeded in state to the chamber of the Senate and took his seat upon the throne. The members of the Senate being present been summoned to the Senate chamber, the Gov been summoned to the Senate chamber, the Governor-General proregued the fourth session of the seventh Farlandent of the Dominion in a brief speech, in which he thanked the members of the two houses for their faithful work during the session, referred approxingly to the Intercolonial conference, expressed the hope that the ratification of the treaty of commerce with France would lead to a large increase in Canadian experts and an extension of friendly relations with France trusted that the readjustment of the customs duties would accomplish the desired result of adapting the tariff to the present conditions of the various classes of the population, and touched or other legislation which has been enacted at this session.

SEIZED BY A CANADIAN REVENUE CUTTER. Learnington, Ont., July 33.—The Canadian revenue utter Petrel seized the steamer Louise on the east side of Point Pelee this morning. The Louise is an American boat, and piled between Learnington and Sandusky, Ohio. She was engaged in the fishing trade. The cause of the selzure is not yet known.

DR. BURTSELL ON HIS WAY HOME. Rome, July 23. The Pope gave an audience to Rome, July 23. The Pope gave an audience to-day to Bishop Kenne, of the Catholic University at Washington, which lasted half an hour. The Pope was exceedingly cordial, and asked many questions in regard to the affairs of the Church in the United States. Dr. Burtsell, of Rondout, N. Y. has completed the business which brought him to Rome and has started for home.

THE YOUNG SULTAN ENTERS FEZ. Tangier, July 23 -Sultan Abdul Aziz entered Fez on Saturday with 20,000 troops and courtiers. He was cheered loudly by the people.

TO REOPEN THE DISPENSARIES.

GOVERNOR TILLMAN PROCLAIMS HIS INTEN-TION TO RE-ESTABLISH STATE CONTROL OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Columbia, S. C., July 23. Governor Tillman promised in one of his campaign speeches a few days ago to reopen the dispensaries on the first day of August. To-day he possed the following proclama-

of August. To-day he issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, Under the provisions of an act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as beverage within the State, except as herein provided approved becoming 24, 186, the State assumed control of the legal liquor traffic in South Carolina, commencing July 1, 1882, and, Whereas, The said polley and purpose of the State to permit the sale of liquor by and through the State of these only, was restfirmed by an act approved becoming 28, 1882, entitled "An act to declare the law in reference to and further regulate the use, sale, consumption, transportation and disposition of alcoholic liquors within the State of South Carolina, and to police the same", and.

Whereas, The Supreme Court of the State of South Carolina, and to police the same", and, unconstitutional, except one small provise of one section, the Executive, in obedience to what he conceived to be the will of the Court, closed all the dispensaries and discharged the constability. In a subsequent decision, the Court still ignoring the act of 1886, above mentioned, construed its decision to mean "there can be no legal sale of liquor by license," but has seemingly on purpose omitted to construe the act of 1891 and

Whereas, The State of South Carolina, acting in good rath through the executive branch of the Supreme Court in the case of Hoover vs. the Town Council of Chester, in which it was declared that the act of 1892 "was in effect an act to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors, the power to do which is universally recognized, has invested large sums of money in liquors for suc under the provisions of the two acts mentioned, and

Whereas, this liquor is being held at heavy expense, while the State is flooded with contraband whiskey sold without authority of law.

Now, therefore, I, B. R. Tilliam, Governor of the State of South Carolina, in exercise of my discretion as Executive, do Issue under the provisions of the two acts mentioned, and the enforced in accordance with my oath of

Five men were hurt yesterday morning by a caffold breaking while they were at work on a

new building at No. 508 West Forty-second-st. one was seriously injured, however, as they fell but one story. Those hurt are: Abraham Tyson, No. 407 West Forty-sixth-st., ankle broken; Antonio Mander, No. 196 Elizabeth-st., skull fractured; Jo seph Leppo, No. 147 Elizabethest., contusions of seph Leppo, No. 147 Elizabethesi, contusions of both legs; James Tierney, No. 594 East One-hundred-and-second-st., scalp wound; Julian Angelo, No. 197 Elizabeth-st., sprained ankle. Mander was removed in an ambulance to Roosevelt Hospital. Mander's condition is somewhat critical, but he is expected to recover. A new two-story stable is in course of erection where the needent happended. Tyson was laying brick on the rear wall, and some planks had been thrown across an elevator opening for him to stand on. The planks were thought to be zufficiently strong, but when the five laborers stepped upon them and dumped their loads of brick and mortar there was a crash, and the five workmen were thrown down the shaft. They fell upon the uncovered beams on the ground floor amid a mass of brick and mortar which came down with them.

A BROOKLYN MAN ILL IN NEWARK. George Spitzger, twenty years old, living at No. at No. 359 Third-ave., Brooklyn, was found sick in a street in Newark on Sunday, and taken to the hospital. His illness proved to be smallpox, and tast night he was sent to the pesthouse.

An Italian working in John Wall's quarry, four miles from Plainfield, N. J., yesterday afternoon laid a fuse for a blast, and when it did not explode laid a fuse for a pinst, and when it did not explode quickly enough went back to see what was the matter with it. Just as he bent over it the dynamite exploded. The man's head was blown off, and the body was picked up fifty feet away. Mr. Wall was nearly insane over the accident, which is the first that has handened in the quarry. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1894.—TWELVE PAGES.

THEY QUARRELLED OVER TWO BANANAS-HOOD. LUMS PILLAGE THE PUSH CART-THE

MURDERER CAUGHT. For the sake of two bananas, value 1 cent, Giusoppe Tamasco, a push-cart peddler, fought with Francesco Collacio, in Mulherry-st, last night until Tamasco fell in the gutter, stabbed to the heart. The murderer, Collecto, is a prisoner in the Eliza-

was not drank he did chores for Lavicio Abatto, a butcher and fruit dealer, of No. 125 Mulberry-st., who gave him a few dollars a week for selling employer's push-cart and took up his stand in 114 Mulberry-st. He was standing there when Collacio came along and stopped to purchase a cent's of loose ones, but Collacto insisted upon having The Central News says it has been learned from a high source in London that the relations follows have the Constraint of the Chamber of Deputies to-day Premier Dupuy asked that, as a mark of constraint or go without, but any way he held the cent. The neighbors, after the fashion of Mulberry-st. Ital-

> lacio's head into chancery, and pummelled him until Collacio drew his stiletto and stabbed Tamasco in the left breast. The blow caused Tamasco to release his hold, and the murderer ran up the street. Tamasco followed a few steps, then staggered and fell unconscious into the gutter.
>
> Shortly afterward a small bey ran up to Policemen Anderson and Coyle, who were standing at Mulberry and Canal sis, and called out in broken English that a man had been stabled in front of No. 16 Mulberry-st. Policeman Coyle went with the boy to the spot, while Anderson returned to the Einzabeth-st, station for an ambulance. Coyle found Tamasco apparently dying. In the mean

A DISASTROUS RAILWAY WRECK.

SEVEN PERSONS KILLED ON THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILBOAD, NEAR QUEEN

Texarkana, Ark., July 21 - The northbound pos-Pacific Railroad, due here at 7:15 p. m., was wrecked near Queen City, Tex., shortly before &

POUNDED BY FIFRCE WAVES.

DEPORT THE HIGH SEAS.

flong Branch, July 21 (Special). On Saturday ought the high seas and easterly winds chopped off ten feet of the bluff just north of Hotel Brighton, extending thirty or forty feet parallel with the sea. of men working hard since then to save the bloff from the further ravages of the waves. The effort seems to have been fruitless, and the bulkheads built by private parties and individual property owners along the beach front between Broadway and Seaviewave, have to day been broken into splinters, and are being lossed around in the angry surf. The bluff at Seaviewave, where \$1.00 has been spent within one year by Mortiner Hendricks, became to day a wreak. The sea cut off great neces of the bluff between the Horel Brighton and the Hendricks property for a distance of forty feet running along with the ocean front, and extending back far into the lawns, completely blocking all travel either of pedestrians of vehicles. Communication from Long Branch along the ocean monare proposes have toppied into the sea, length after length during to day is high tides, and all efforts to save any were abandoned early this evening. It is feared that the high tide of midnight will make further inroads into the bluff at this particular point.

FOUR LIVES LOST IN OTSEGO LAKE.

and a book agent, whose name is unknown, were drowned off Hotter's Point, five and a half miles as it occurred at about the hour when campers and

others up the lake were eating their dinner. At about 12:30 p. m. the empty boat was seen b At about 12:30 p. m. the empty boat was seen by campers floating in the lake with the party cliaging to it, about a third of a mile from the shore off Hutter's Point. A number of rowboats and a steam launch immediately went to the rescue, but nothing was to be seen of the four former occupants of the boat when they reached the scene, except the hars of Mr. Edwards and his son and a notebook, evidently the property of the book agent. These articles with an empty whiskey bottle, were all the boat contained. The lake is being dragged for the bodies.

Two children, twelve and fourteen years old respectively, and two married daughters, survive the Edwards becople.

BURIED RENEATH THE BURNING WALLS. Chicago, July 23. Twelve frame houses, in Van Horn-st., between Leavitt-st. and Oakley-ave., were completely destroyed by fire shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. While a number of people were watching the flames, the walls of one of the buildings fell out into the street, burying three men in the ruins. A rescuing party at once went to work and in a few minutes succeeded in rescuing a man named Street. He was so hadly burned, however, that he will die. Two men named Theick and Odin are still buried in the ruins. The property loss is estimated at \$29,990.

Albany, July 23.-The following committee meetings of the Constitutional Convention for this week

are announced: Committee on Cities and Committee on Canals, Tuesday, at 3 p. m.; Committee mittee on Canals, Tuesday, at 3 p. m.; Committee on Corporations and Institutions, Tuesday, at 2 p. m.; Committee on County, Town and Village Officers and Committee on Towns and Villages, Wednesday, at 4 p. m.

It is not probable that the Committee on Banking, Currency and Insurance will give any further hearings on the proposed amendment of Mr. Rigss, of Brooklyn, providing for the taxation of the capital of trust companies and private banking institutions. Two public hearings on the subject have already been had. It is expected that the amendment will be reported favorably, but with slight changes.

CLEVELAND'S LATEST ACT.

HIS LETTER A COLOSSAL BLUNDER.

IT COULD HAVE BEEN WRITTEN ONLY BY A MAN "CONSUMED WITH VANITY."

was married and had one child in Italy. When he THE CHARGE OF PERFIDY HURLED BACK.

ON THE PART OF THE

Washington, July 23. The accusations of "party perfidy" and "party dishonor" flung by Mr. Cleveland, in his now celebrated letter to Chairman Wilson, in the teeth of the Democrats of the Senate, drew to-tay from the recognized head and facts. of the Democratic forces in the "deliberative branch" the most crushing and savage rejoinder



Senate's "compromise" bill and the controlling condemned with such virtuous unction by has, therefore, been looked to from the start as note of its defiance of the President and of its senger train from Dallas, over the Texas and to dictate the "principles" to which, and to which

the represent of "party perildy" and "party dishonor." In Mr. Gorman's scathing return indictment the President was pilloried to-day, not only as himself an accomplice in the "betrayals but as a pollitical tricks; er playing fast and loose between the leaders in the House and those in the Senate, and gullty toward both alike of the

To those who listened to the savage persona Cooperstown, N. Y. July 22. Otsego Lake claimed four more lives to-day. At about noon Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Edwards and their eight-year-old son, and a book agent, whose name is polymerated. Harris, it gradually became possible to under stand and appreciate the violence and intensity of the resentment with which the President's hypocritical denunciation to the country of the of every self-respecting Democratic Senator.

> Mr. Gorman's charges of perfidy and dupficity on Mr. Cieveland's part in publicly assailing the stantial character, and they can be met, apparently, by Mr. Cleveland only through a reort to the embarrassing and painful expedient of impugning the veracity of the various mem bers of the Finance Committee to whom he gave, according to their statements to-by in the Senate, repeated and unequivocal expressions of his approval of the Jones-Gorman bill. Jones and Mr. Harris both testifi d this afternoon that during the progress of the "compromise" measure through the Senate they had frequent interviews with Mr. Cleveland, at all of which he indorsed their policy of accepting and passing a modified tariff bill, rather than face the risk of passing no bill at all. Even after the conference had been ordered, and Mr. Cleveland's letter denouncing as "part; perfidy the Senate amendments making coal and iron ore dutiable was safe stored away in Mr. Wilson's "inside pocket," Mr. Jones and Mr. Harris both talked with Mr. Cleveland about the pros pects of an agreement, and both came away from the White House satisfied that the President was fully prepared to accept and sign the Senate bill if no more favorable terms in the way of tariff legislation could be obtained. That free iron ore and free coal were to be demanded by "party honor" as essential and indispensable features of any Democratic tariff bill was never even suspected by Messrs. Jones and Harris after their talks with Mr. Clevel and; and according to Mr. Jones's testimony, though

the "compromise bl'l," as told by Mr. Gorman, with the dramatically planned interruption of Messrs. Vest, Jones and Harris, fastened inevitably on the Administration as direct and complete a responsibility for the Gorman bill as that borne by the Senate managers themselves. The Jones-Gorman amendments were submitted to Mr. Cleveland himself had a full knowledge of the changes made in the Wilson-Voorhees bill, and encouraged the Democratic managers to accept them as an alternative to the failure of all tariff legislation. Even after the date of the letter to Mr. Wilson, he was still maintaining cordial relaions with the Senate leaders, and assuring them of his willingness to approve the Gorman bill, if nothing better could be had under existing conditions in the "deliberative branch." No stronger or more convincing evidence could possibly have dent of the most flagrant hypocrisy and duplicity in his dealings with the Democratic managers ing, the celebrated Wilson letter. That this letter in the Senate, and the overwhelming force of his | was penned partially with the aid, if not at the exposure of the Executive's tortuous and pharisaical conduct was equalled only by the dialectical skill a framatic intensity with which many striking passages of personal recrimination were woven into the solid mass of damning inferences

THE PRESIDENT ANXIOUS FOR A TRUCE. It is not to be wondered at that, in anticipation the triesy and blundering letter to Mr. Wilson was likely to subject him, Mr. Cleveland has sought urgently for the last three days to strike a truce with the offended and injured spokesthat the President sent for Mr. Gorman in some trepidation last Friday to make overtures looking

But, whatever may have happened at the White House this morning, the breach between the President and Mr. Gorman has now become irreparable; for, with the unspacing hand laid to day by Mr. Gorman upon Mr. Cleveland's political and personal credit, and the violent and open repudiation of his authority as a party leader, there seems to be no hope of any compromise of the "differences" between the President and the Senator; and if their newly aroused autogonism is to become the issue on which the fight between the Senate and the House upon the tariff's hedules is to continue, the McKlaley Tariff law seems likely to remain on the statute books for many years.

THE HOUSE, NOT THE SENATE, MUST YIELD. Mr. Gorman, indeed, though expressing perfuncorily the hope of an agreement with the House the vital feature of the Senate's defence, the key- of Representatives by means of a further compromise, plainly told the Senate and the counindignant repudiation of his assumed authority try that to pass a Tariff bill the House must yield, and echoed the assurance of Mr. Smith last Friday that if any of the "concessions" of the Senate bill are to be abandoned in confer

no doubt unwilling to deprive his counter attack on the President of the deadliness with which delay and a certain air of deliberation could not fall to invest it.

ACCEPTING THE GAGE OF DATTLE.

Not in the heat of passion, but after three days of calculation, and in spite of numerous direct and indirect advances from the President with a view to cessation of hostilities, the Maryland Senator this afternoon accepted the President's in an assault, political and personal, which for bitterness, dramatic intensity and withering effect will long be memorable in the annals of this dministration. Mr. Cleveland in his "unofficial message" to Mr. Wilson had something of a simplify a methodical and undefined and personal, which for bitterness, dramatic intensity and withering effect will long be memorable in the annals of this dministration. Mr. Cleveland in his "unofficial message" to Mr. Wilson had something of a simplify and an intensity and a disability so calculating and sparing in his rhetoric. But it is not unlikely that Mr. Gorman gave vent to day to an animosity and a disability so calculating and sparing in his rhetoric. But it is not unlikely that Mr. Gorman gave vent to day to an animosity and a disability so calculating and sparing in his rhetoric. But it is not unlikely that Mr. Gorman gave vent to day to an animosity and a disability so calculating and sparing in his rhetoric. But it is not unlikely that Mr. Gorman gave vent to day to an animosity and a disability so calculating and sparing in his rhetoric. But it is not unlikely that Mr. Gorman gave vent to day to an animosity and a disability so calculating and sparing in his rhetoric. But it is not unlikely that Mr. Gorman gave vent to day to an animosity and a disability so calculating and sparing in his rhetoric. But it is not unlikely that Mr. Gorman gave vent to day to an animosity and a disability so calculating and sparing in his rhetoric. But it is not unlikely that Mr. Gorman gave vent to day to an animosity and a disability so calculating and s

matic effectiveness Mr. Gorman referred to his own labors in the Cleveland campaigns of 1884,

for himself."

A few shafts were also almed at Mr. Hill. But these allusions were good-natured, and Mr. Gorman made it a point to contrast forcibly Mr. Hill's candid and outspoken opposition to the Senate bill with Mr. Cleveland's tortuous and treacherous course toward it. The New-York Senator in his present part, Mr. Gorman declared, was "an lago playing a part not at all suited to his abilities." Next to the personal denunciation of the President, the most striking feature of Mr. Gorman's speech was its frequent incursions into the unwritten history of the Democratic party. The story of the preparation of the "Compromise" bill and of Mr. Cleveland's double-faced relations with it was picturesquely sketched with the aid of testimony from Messrs, Vest, Jones and Harris—the combined revelations going to produce a remarkably vivid impression of the extent and the quality of "party harmony" now prevailing in the Democratic ranks. The statement of Mr. Gorman that he carried to the St. Louis convention the demand of Mr. Cleveland for a reaffirmation of the "Randallized" platform of 1834, and a prudent neglect of all reference to the tariff message of 1887 or the Mills bill, then pending in Congress, is not perhaps altogether new, but it is interesting history at this juncture.

Mr. Gorman's revelation about the visit of the Louisiana sugar men to Mr. Cleveland in 1892, during the canvass, and the result of their conference with Mr. Cleveland in New-York City, ference with Mr. Cleveland in New-18th City, explains much that has been mysterious about the unusual interest displayed by Mr. Cleveland in the imposition of a high duty on Louisiana sugars. The President, as Mr. Gorman says, promised the late Senator Gibson, who headed the Louisiana delegation, that sugar would be "cared for" in any tariff bill enacted as a consequence of Democratic success. Mr. Gorman, Mr. Smith, of New-Jersey, Mr. Brice and Mr. Ransom, as members of the Democratic Executive Committee of the National Committee, coal and from ore were mentioned in every conversation he had with the President, both before and after the conference had been ordered, at no time did the President stinounce that the PRICE THREE CENTS.

ests and the Sugar Trust.

The argument made by Mr. Gorman for the retention of the duly on coal carried a double sting, in that it exposed the extremely meagre benefits to be derived from free coal by anybody benefits to be derived from free coal by anybody but the Canadian Government, which gets a royalty on all Nova Scotlan coal, and the Whitney syndicate, which had leased the Nova Scotlan mines in the hope of finding a market for the product in the United States. Whether or not Mr. Cleveland's extraordinary interest in free coal is due to the maturity about this date of another campaign promise, Mr. Gorman did not disclose. The Maryland Senator demonstrated, however, that coal had been on the taxable list in every tariff bill ever framed in this country, and he ridiculed the assertion by Mr. Gieveland that free coal was demanded by any known Democratic "principle."

The speech lasted nearly two hours and a half. During all that time the crowded audience sat listening intently, and it dispersed, when the Maryland Senator sat down, with the conviction that it had listened to one of the most remarkable speeches in a political sense delivered for many years in the "deliberative" Senate."

Senate."

DON M. DICKINSON THE EVIL GENIUS.

President consulted none of his Cabinet officers before sending, or more correctly speaking writrequest, of the West Virginia free-trader admits now of but little doubt. Still it is generally believed that the President's evil genius, DonManuel Dickinson, of Michigan, is primarily responsible for the astounding document. Dickinson has been a power behind the throne ever
since in 1834 he went to Albany to visit the President-elect, and there and then, to use a vulgar
siang of the day, "mashed him." It was a case,
one might say, of love at first sight. Like his
future chief, Don. M. Dickinson was unknown to
National politics—at least comparatively so. But
as a local worker, the organizer of successful
State campaigns, the go-between of political
leaders in the Democratic camp, he had served
years of approved apprenticeship. He was a man
of ideas, moreover, not visionary merely, but
intensely practical—a man who under the guise
of high-sounding platitudes was capable of executing as neat a political job as was ever
launched by the most experienced wire-puller.

President Cleveland, then Governor of the State now of but little doubt. Still it is generally be-

to a postponement of his expected reply to the Executive's assaults. The Maryland Senator did not respond that day, and on Saturday went away to his home in Laurel. Returning to-day he paid a brief visit this morning to the White House and had an interview by appointment with the President. It is reported that Mr. Cleveland asked Mr. Gorman plainly to withhold his intended reply to the charges contained in the Wilson letter, and that Mr. Gorman answered with equal frankness that the issue had been made and that it was now too late to draw hask.

But, whatever may have happened at the Waite House this morning, the breach between the President and Mr. Gorman has now become

the advice and the suggestions of Don M. Dickinson.

It is no secret new that it was Don M. Dicklason,
in conjunction with Secretary Gresham, who
stiffened the President's backbone last year when
the fight for the repeal of the silver purchasing
clause of the Sherman law seemed all but lost.
That fact was not so well understood at the time
as it is now. Nevertheless the credit of that great
victory for sound money rests to-day with the
President, when in reality it belongs in a different
quarter altogether. The phantastic policy of the
Administration in Hawali might have been inspired by Dickinson—it partakes so much of the
nature of a sky-rocket—but it was more probably the work of the President and his Secretary bly the work of the President and his Secretary of State.

The present programme, however, of repudiation and perfidy; this political game of bunco and thimble-rigging; this exhibition of phathe Senare bill are to be about this segshow would be sealed. Mr. Gorman is not a
graceful speaker, and his oratorical style is far
from finished or satisfying. His utterance is
labered and his enunciation indistinct. His sentences drag and trip, and never flow. But his
speech to-day, though ragged in parts, was listened to with an intentness seldom manifested
on the floor of the Senate or in the galleries, to
which, in spite of the chilling rain, a dense
crowd of eager listeners had been drawn by the
knowledge that the Maryland Senator was to
speak.

Mr. Gorman is usually a methodical and unspeak.

Mr. Gorman is usually a methodical and unday speaker. But to-day he was full
Washington ever since the day on which the
calciumted Wilson letter must have been written, whilem Postmaster-General. It may be that Mr.

demonstrative speaker. But to-day he was full of scarcely represed excitement, and his voice and gestures alike betrayed the intersity of his feeling. The strength of his investive against the President was, as has been gaid already, something of a surptise in an orator commonly so calculating and sparing in his interior. But it is not unifiely that Mr. Gorman gave vent to day to an animosity and a dissisin which have been gathering force and heat for years. The unifiely "upset" administered by Mr. Clavillant to the sliver compromise of last October has ranked ever since in the Maryland Scantor's beasts, and the air of genuine gusto with which the hitterer parts of the attack on the President of the three foling hubbled from a deephidden source.

When Mr. Gorman referred to the President's letter to Mr. Wilson as the "most uncalled for, the most extraordinary, the most unwise communication that ever came from a President of the United States," he had at the very cutted the President of the United States," he had at the very cutted the President of the United States," he had at the very cutted the President of the United States, "he had at the very cutted the President of the President of the United States," he had at the very cutted of the United States, "he had at the very cutted of the United States," he had at the very cutted of the United States, and the listeners on the floor sat aghast a most and the listeners on the floor sat aghast a most and the listeners on the floor sat aghast a most and the listeners on the floor sat aghast a most and the listeners and denounced his comments in the Wilson letter as "charges foully made, from whatever high source."

BUTTEREST TAUNT IN THE SPIECH.

Next he described Mr. Cleveland's opposition to any Tariff bill which he could not detaite as due to "consuming vanity" and the desire to "ride into power on an issue at the expense of the country's peace and prosperity." With dramine for the Universe of the Capitol and hit a Democratie party to be the decident of the Presi

HARD TO PREDICT THE OUTCOME.

It is difficult at the present time and in the own labors in the Cleveland campaigns of 1884.

Isss and 1882, and with a withering scorn in his voice be launched the bitterest faunt of the whole speech, amid an almost oppressive silence, when he added: "I walked with him through the slime and filth of his first campaign, where there were few men who had the meral courage to follow him." Finally, in an explosive outburst, he exclaimed menacingly, as if dismissing the personal aspect of the controversy: "I am not his (the President's) debtor. Let him speak for himself."

A few shafts were also aimed at Mr. Hill. But these allusions were good-natured, and Mr. Gortical moments his own personal comfort first retirical moments his own personal comfort first. President's morbid desire to place himself, right or wrong, on the popular side of every question; with his evident intention to put the Senate in the false position of irreconcilable hostility to any and all propositions which the House may be induced to make; with his love for startling and fantastic effects; with his passion for untrammelied leadership and impatience of restraint; with his unerring instinct to place at critical moments his own personal comfort first and the welfare of his party, not to mention the country at large, second—it is well nigh impossible to say how all will end. The desire of the President this morning to see Senator Gorman before he went to the Senate—a desire which the latter respected by promptly calling—may or may not have been prompted by an honest intention to seek a settlement of differences. In view of the President's proved duplicity, it is difficult to believe it was. But, granted that it was, the possibility of reconciliation after today's scenes in the Senate seems out of question. The personal animosity between the two Democratic leaders therefore, must be taken into account in every prediction which has the subject of tariff reform for its object.

It would be worse than useless to attempt to depreciate the quality and the influence of Gorman's leadership in the Senate. Not in twenty years, certrinly not in ten, has a Democrat held a position of prominence in party councils equal to that occupied by Gorman. Chafing at times under his rule, Democrats have, after feeble protests uttered to satisfy their vanity or hush the voice of self-repronch, yielded their judgment to his. And they have done so without barboring for any length of time thereafter either rancor or resentment. Gorman may not have any intimate friends in the Senate, but he certainly has no enemies.

In a contest with the Executive, provoked in such a wanton and offensive manner by the htter-a contest, moreover, which sharply threatens the traditions, the prerogatives, the dignity, the very independence of the Senate-Mr. Gorman is sure to have on his side a substantial majority of his colleagues. The "cuckoos" may utter a feeble cry, but it will have no effect, ex-cept to intensify the bitterness of the quarrel. It must be assumed, therefore, that the Senate will stand by its colors and, following the lead of